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*The phenomenology of mind*, by G. W. F. HEGEL. Edited, with an introduction and notes, by J. B. Baillie. London, Swan Sonnenschein, 1910. 2 v.

The translator well says that this has long been recognized as a unique product of Teutonic genius, "on the whole perhaps the most remarkable treatise in the history of modern philosophy." This is true both as to the style of thinking, its expression and the comprehensiveness of its theme. It is an attempt to give an exhaustive analysis of the life history of the human spirit, to reduce its complex and involved harmonies to their elemental leading motives, and to express these contrivances in an orderly and connected system. The courage that made this effort possible was due to the state of the intellectual atmosphere of the times, which was charged with grandiose ideas that were capable of stimulating and sustaining philosophical enthusiasm and exciting and intoxicating speculative ambition. The writer thinks that Hegel was inspired by Kant to sail these unknown speculative seas with only a fraction of his scientific knowledge and none of his philosophical prudence. Still there is an enormous wealth of presentative material behind this treatise which shines through it. The discussion is often foreshortened and the scheme of the work is out of proportion, some points being treated with great elaborateness and others very concisely. The last part of the work is especially unsatisfactory and it is no excuse that it was written hastily just before the battle of Jena in 1806.

The translator certainly had a difficult task before him and he merits the very hearty thanks of all students of philosophy who have for years looked, no matter how well they read German, to this work with mingled feelings of curiosity and awe.

*Manual of mental and physical tests*; a book of directions compiled with special reference to the experimental study of school children in the laboratory or classroom, by GUY MONTROSE WHIPPLE. Baltimore, Warwick & York, 1910. 534 p.

All psychologists will be grateful to the author for the compilation of this manual. The general groups of tests are anthropometric, those of physical, mental and sensory capacity, of attention and perception, of effort and description, of association, learning and memory, of suggestibility, of imagination and invention, of intellectual development, besides general tests.

*A text-book of psychology*, by EDWARD BRADFORD TITCHENER. N. Y., Macmillan, 1910. 565 p.

The present work has been written to take the place of the author's "Outlines of Psychology," which was stereotyped in 1896 and which, owing to the rapid progress of the science, has long since passed beyond the possibility of revision, despite the continued demand for the book. The author would have preferred to let it die a natural death, feeling that it would be impossible to recover the freshness and vigor of the first reading, but finally deciding to re-write, a first part, containing about half of this work, appeared in 1909, and we now have the remainder of it. The author and publisher intend to withdraw the "Outlines" from the market in the near future in the hope that this work, which follows the same general lines, will take its place.

*Psyche*: a concise and easily comprehensible treatise on the elements of psychiatry and psychology for students of medicine and law, by MAX TALMEY. N. Y., Medico-Legal Publishing Co., 1910. 282 p.

The writer divides the work into several parts, as follows: the psychology or physiology of the mental functions and their pathology, following under this latter section the rubrics of feelings, ideation, will and consciousness. Part three treats of the etiology of insanity; part four, its therapy; part five, special pathology.

*The psychology and training of the horse*, by COUNT EUGENIO MARTINENGO CESARESCO. London, Unwin, 1906. 334 p.

The chief sections of this book are headed, the mind of the horse, how the horse learns and how he must be taught, how he is taught obedience, fear and how to overcome it. The work is attractively written, bound and printed.

*Ueber den Traum. Experimentel-psychologische Untersuchungen*, von J. MOURLY VOLD. Herausgegeben von O. Klemm. Erster Band. Leipzig, Barth, 1910. 435 p.

This is a very interesting experimental study by a man who long practised upon himself and others binding limbs and otherwise restricting freedom of movement, noting the effect upon the dreams. The conclusion shows a very systematic relation and suggests the desirability of further experiments upon others.

*Dogmatism and evolution. Studies in modern philosophy.* By THEODORE DE LAGUNA and GRACE ANDRUS DE LAGUNA. N. Y., Macmillan, 1910. 259 p.

Dogmatism here denotes the body of logical assumptions which were generally made by the thinkers of all schools before the rise of theories of organic and social evolution. Its application is therefore very wide, including the empiricism of Berkeley and Hume as well as the rationalism of Descartes and Leibnitz. These studies do not claim systematic unity.

*The science of poetry and the philosophy of language*, by HUDSON MAXIM. N. Y., Funk & Wagnalls, 1910. 294.

After laying down some fundamental principles, the author proceeds to describe the evolution of analogical speech and discusses the question what poetry is and what not. Then follows an interesting chapter on profanity. Still others on the application of fundamental principles, the dynamics of human speech, philosophy of English verse, oratory, poetry, etc. The work is illustrated by a dozen or more quaint and mystic illustrations. The reviewer feels that it is difficult to do justice to this book.

*The reasoning ability of children*, by FREDERICK G. BONSER. N. Y., Columbia University, 1910. 133 p. (Columbia University Teachers College. Contributions to Education, No. 37.)

The author tested children chiefly of the middle and upper grades in problems of simple arithmetic, in supplying omitted words or completing sentences, in scoring out wrong words, in writing opposites, in selecting the best from ten reasons given for four different things, in selecting definitions, in giving in their own words the substance of poems. Returns were obtained from 757 children. The best test of general ability was that of opposites and the poorest of interpreting poems. The work is careful and painstaking in a high degree, but it tells us very little about children's power of reasoning and should have been designated a test of general ability among children.

*Muscle-reading; a method of investigating involuntary movements and mental types*, by JUNE E. DOWNEY. Reprinted from the Psychological Review, July, 1909. Vol. XVI, no. 4, pp. 257-301.

*The central tendency of judgment*, by H. L. HOLLINGWORTH. Reprinted from the journal of Philosophy, Psychology and Scientific methods, Aug. 18, 1910. Vol. VII, no. 17, pp. 461-469.

*The perceptual basis for judgments of extent*, by H. L. HOLLINGWORTH. Reprinted from the Journal of Philosophy, Psychology and Scientific Methods, Nov. 11, 1909. Vol. IV, no. 23, pp. 623-626.